Order of Dismissal P:\PRO-SE\SJ.JF\HC.10\Bush05493\_dism-exh.wpd

#### **STATEMENT**

According to the amended petition, Petitioner pleaded nolo contendere to a violation of Penal Code § 475(a) and a violation of Penal Code § 496(a) in Santa Clara County Superior Court on December 21, 2006. (Am. Pet. at 1.) On April 5, 2007, the trial court imposed the suspended sentence. (Id.)

Petitioner filed state habeas petitions, with the last petition filed in the California Court of Appeal on June 24, 2010, which was denied on July 20, 2010. (Am. Pet. at 4, Ex. E.) Petitioner filed the instant federal petition on December 3, 2010, and the amended petition on March 11, 2011.

#### **DISCUSSION**

A district court may entertain a petition for writ of habeas corpus "in behalf of a person in custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court only on the ground that he is in custody in violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties of the United States." 28 U.S.C. § 2254(a); Rose v. Hodges, 423 U.S. 19, 21 (1975).

Prisoners in state custody who wish to challenge collaterally in federal habeas proceedings either the fact or length of their confinement are first required to exhaust state judicial remedies, either on direct appeal or through collateral proceedings, by presenting the highest state court available with a fair opportunity to rule on the merits of each and every claim they seek to raise in federal court. See 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b)-(c). If available state remedies have not been exhausted as to all claims, the district court must dismiss the petition. Duckworth v. Serrano, 454 U.S. 1, 3-5 (1981). Before he may challenge either the fact or length of his confinement in a habeas petition in this Court, petitioner must present to the California Supreme Court any claims he wishes to raise in this court. See Rose v. Lundy, 455 U.S. 509, 522 (1982) (holding every claim raised in federal habeas petition must be exhausted). If available state remedies have not been exhausted as to all claims, the district court must dismiss the petition. See id. at 510; Guizar v. Estelle, 843 F.2d 371, 372 (9th Cir. 1988).

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Although Petitioner filed state petitions in the state superior and appellate courts, there is no indication that he filed a petition with the California Supreme Court. (Am. Pet. at 4.) After his petition in the state appellate court was denied, Petitioner filed the instant action. (Id.) It is clear that Petitioner has not exhausted state judicial remedies because he has not presented the state high court a fair opportunity to rule on the merits of the claims he raises in the instant petition. Accordingly, the instant petition must be dismissed for failure to exhaust state court remedies. **CONCLUSION** The instant petition is DISMISSED for failure to exhaust state court remedies. See Rose v. Lundy, 455 U.S. at 510. This dismissal is without prejudice to Petitioner's returning to federal court after exhausting his state court remedies. IT IS SO ORDERED. 6/13/11 DATED: \_ United States District Judge

# UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE

## NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

JAMES ALAN BUSH,	Case Number: CV10-05493 JF
Plaintiff,	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
v.	
SANTA CLARA COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY, et al.,	
Defendants/	
I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I am a Court, Northern District of California.	n employee in the Office of the Clerk, U.S. District
attached, by placing said copy(ies) in a posta	be in the U.S. Mail, or by placing said copy(ies) into
James Alan Bush DWF967-08086698 Santa Clara County Jail 885 N. San Pedro Avenue San Jose, CA 95110	
Dated: 7/7/11	Richard W. Wieking, Clerk
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